THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1846, Vol. 5.--No. 5.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Geo. Hartzell, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased. in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Friday the 15th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if yon think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Turkeyfoot and county of Somerset Pa., on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his Children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
dec 8. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
dec 8, Sheriff.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being disposed to remove from Somerset, offers for sale the House and Lot, occupied by him situate on the north west corner of the Diamond in the Borough of Somerset. The House is large—the front building being 66 by 35 feet, and the back building 40 by 20, both two stories high, built with brick and well finished, with a fine cellar under the whole—there is a good

FRAME BARN,

Carriage House and Wood shed—also a good Brick Smoke and Wash House, with a good well of water and cistern on the premises, also a fine Garden with a variety of choice fruit trees & shrubbery—this property is admirably adapted for a comfortable residence, as well as for any kind of public business, and is unsurpassed by any property in the place.

—ALSO—

A meadow lot containing 12¼ acres, together with a 20 acre clover lot adjoining; and several other out lots all adjoining the borough.

—ALSO—

Two tracts of unimproved land, containing 400 acres each, situate in Somerset township.

The terms will be liberal.

☞ If the above property is not disposed of, it will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

J. L. SNYDER.
Dec. 8, 1846.

LAST AND FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber once more earnestly requests all persons having unsettled accounts with him, to call and discharge them or at least, close them by note before the *first day of Febuary next* —being desirous to remove—and having already given several calls, which have been in a great measure unheeded, he trusts that those persons who fail to attend to this *last notice*, will not complain should they receive a "*different kind of call*," after the expiration of the above time, as the accounts must and shall be closed. J. L. SNYDER.
Dec. 8, 1846.

Many of my *GOODS* on hand, will be sold at *Cost for Cash*, some even below that—or I would sell out the *entire stock* on very accomodating terms—and the HOUSE and LOT can be had with the Store if desired. J. L. S.

LAW NOTICE.

J. F. COX & JOS. J. STUTZMAN have formed a copartnership in the Law, in the county of Somerset. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention, Office in Snyder's new brick building near the diamond.
Dec. 8 1846.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford turnpike Road Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township on the 4th day of January next, to elect one President six Managers and a Treasurer to conduct the affairs of said Company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL.
Dec. 1, 1856. Prest.

Also a dividend was declared on the 16th of this month, at two per cent in the afore, said company to be paid by the Treasurer of said Company.

B. K.
Dec. 1, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceasen, in Milford township, Somerset county, on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said dec'd, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8. 1846. Sheriff.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Friday the 25th day of December* next, (1846) the following Real Estate late the property of Jacob Huffman, deceased, viz:—A certain Tract or

PLANTATION

of land, situate in Jenner township, containing 317 acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of David Simpson, Jacob Boyers, Conrad Keyser, John Hoffman and others, with upwards of 100 acres of clear land, on which are erected a large

Two Story House

and a one story house and a large Stone Bank Barn, with other improvements.

TERMS:—One third in hand, and the balance in six annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds and Mortgage.

Attendance will be given by William Rishebarger and John Hoffman administrator's of the estate of said deceased.

By the court,
W. H. PICKING,
nov 24. Clerk.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at sale by public outcry, on Christmas day, 25th December next, the following real property belonging to the estate of Maj. George Graham, late of Stoystown, Somerset county, deceased, viz:

No. 1.

The well known Tavern stand for many years kept by deceased, on the North side of Main street in Stoystown aforesaid, being a large two-story frame and weatherboarded building with good and convenient outhouses on the same lot, and also an excellent meadow lot of 13 acres, large barn and stabling on the opposite side of the street.

No. 2.

One small house and lot of one acre situate on Main cross street near the Public school house in said borough, and now in the occupancy of John Leberknight.

No. 3.

A large plantation or tract of land situate near Stoystown on both sides of the road leading to Somerset, containing about 400 acres, of which nearly 300 acres are cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and large

Barn

thereon erected, now in the possession of William Waugh and Samuel Weisinger.

The above farm will be divided into two or three parts, if necessary, to suit purchasers, or if desired part of it may be divided into lots of 20 or

30 acres each.

The sale will be held at the Tavern House now kept by Allison Loughrey, and will be countinued until all is sold, when and where the terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known.

SAMUEL KIMMEL,
Administrator cum testamento annexo of
nov10 George Graham, dec'd

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Peter Shirer, Sr., late of Sallisbury, Elklick tp., dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on the 20th of January next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN SHIRER,
of Elklick tp.
PETER SHIRER,
of Allegany co., Md.
Dec. 8. 1846-6t*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Tuesday the 14th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Joseph Mason of, in, and to a certain

PLANTATION

or tract of land, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 395 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and about 20 acres in meadow; adjoining lands of David Rodgers, John Paul, Jesse Berkepile, John Fry, jr. and others; on which are erected a log dwelling house and barn and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of said Joseph Mason, at the suit of Samuel Hunter.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset
Dec. 8, 1846.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE
IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN purpsuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or or Outcry on the premises, on Friday the 1st day of January next. (1847,) the following Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Moses dec'd, viz:—

No. 1. A certain of tract of land Situate in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Joseph Ling. Frederick Coleman, John Stump and others; containing 300 acres more or less, 100 acres cleared, with a hewn log house and barn thereon erected.

No. 2. Also another tract —adjoining the first described tract in same township, containing 25 acres with no improvements thereon.

TERMS—No. 1. containing 200 acres —one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in annual instalments of one hundred and fifty dollars, without interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

No. 2. containing 25 acres to be cash.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, administrators of the said dec'd.

By the Court,
W. H. PICKING,
Dec. 1. Clerk.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses,

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard, Mustins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Loss of Steamer Maria--More Particulars.

From the N. C. Tropic, Nov. 23d.

The boilers of the Maria were knocked off their stands, severing the connecting pipes, filling the space between the lower deck and cabin floor with steam and boiling water, scalding nearly all those persons in that portion of the boat aft of the boilers, consisting of the deck hands and some few deck passengers. The only person known to be lost or injured in the upper cabin was James P. Durst, the principal clerk of the boat, who, at the time of the collision, was standing at his desk in the office.

As soon as the boats struck, and before the effects of the shock were known he sprang into the Social Hall and cried out to the passengers "not to be alarmed," and returned to his office to secure his books; after that time he was not seen, and it is supposed that he must have been crushed and fell through the floor, the office being entirely destroyed, and the deck forced into the Social Hall. The third engineer is also missing, and, no doubt, is buried amid the ruins of the lower deck. The crew of the boat numbered fifty-two; of those, only nine could be mustered within three hours after the collision, at which time we left the wreck, who had escaped uninjured. These were principally the firemen and sailors on duty.

About twenty are missing and have perished immediately. Twenty-one were rescued, but all so dreadfully scalded that there are no hopes of their recovery, with the exception of the third cook, a man of color. In a few minutes after the collision, the steamer Talma, which was ascending the river, came alongside and sent her yawl under charge of the mate, to the Maria, and succeeded by means of cutting through the decks and forcing off the doors of the deck rooms, in rescuing nine of the sufferers.

The Sultana having received the force of the collision immediately upon her bow, was not materially injured. The loss of a few feet of the guards of her bow principally on the starboard side, was the only injury of note received above decks.

Mr. James Peters, the Pilot at the wheel of the Sultana, informed us that he held his boat in its proper position—the channel of the River—and that when he discovered the Maria he thought her running to-wards the bend on the Louisiana shore. As the boats neared each other, he found that the Maria was in the channel standing over for the bar. He immediately rang the bell and stopped his boat, and notified the Engineer to be in readiness to back her.

The Maria's engine was not stopped until it was done from the effects of the collision. As soon as he discovered that the Maria was in a sinking condition, he rang the bell to go ahead; and forced the latter by the bow of the Sultana, for several hundred yards over the bar of the Island where she sunk. Mr. Peters, in this emergency, showed great presence, mind, for, had the Maria sunk at the point where the collision took place, nearly every soul on board must have perished.

As soon as the Maria had settled down upon the bar, Capt. Pease lashed the Sultana alongside and rendered, with his officers and crew, every assistance in his power to aid in saving the property on the sunken vessel, and in alleviating the distress of the unfortunate beings on board of her. The sufferers were conveyed to the cabin floor of the Sultana, were mattresses has been provided. One or two medical gentlemen, who chanced te be on board, in conjunction with the passengers, went promptly to work and enacted the parts of good Samaritans upon the melancholy occasion.

Captain Hite, of the Tolma, who also earnesly rendered every assistance in his power, and farther assistance from his boat being deemed unnecessary, he kindly proffered to convey the sufferers to Natchez, where the advantages of immediate medical aid at the Marine Hospital might be obtained. His proposal was accepted, and before daylight the sufferers were put on board the wharf-boat, at Natchez, and placed under the charge of the Directory of the Hospital.

We will not pain our readers with a recital of the sufferings of these poor scalded beings, some of them stripped of their skin from head to foot, others with the skin pealed from their hands and hanging loosely at their finger's ends.—Their unearthly groans and piercing cries' for water to quench their burning thirst, are too horrible to think upon—too awful to relate.

The United States and Canada.

A Canadian journal refers to the recent legislation of England which has placed her North American colonies on the same footing with the United States in the home market—and adds:

"And sooner or later, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence must be conceded. We say *must*, because the first step of withdrawing all protective consideration from the colonies, as integral portions of the empire is only the prelude of what will inevitably follow. We may be alarmists, it is nevertheless our conscientious conviction that the tendency of these new political movements will be to force, by the irresistable pressure of necessity, this Province into so close and beneficial a connexion with the United States, that ere long a general community of mercantile intercourse, and by consequence, of social fellowship, will be established, and a thorough amalgamation of mutual interests be perfected—so that at last it will be difficult, if not impossible, to define the position of Canada."

The Battle of Monmouth.

BY THOS. CARLISLE.

The 20th of June, 1778, was a great memorable day in the annals of Infant American Republics. For wise and good reasons the English army left Philadelphia, with a train of baggage twelve miles long, for New York. The latter city was held during the whole of this Liberty war, this contest between the mother and daughter, by the unnatural mother.—Washington left his huts at Valley Forge, and in imitation of the Roman Consul who opposed Asdrubal, made a bloody effort to prevent the conjunction of the two armies of his enemy. He led his suffering soldiers towards the seashore. He sought his enemy and he met him on the sandy plains of Monmouth. Washington wide-winged, Clinton and Cornwallis wide-winged at and around the villages of Freehold and Englishtown; and fire-hail is whistling far and near upon those burning plains; the great guns playing and the small, both vomiting fire and death. And Gen. Lee is swept back on this wing and on that, and is like to be swept back utterly, when Washington arrives in person and speaks a prompt word or two. "Stand fast," said the Hero, "stand fast, my boys, for the Virginia and Maryland line will soon come to your relief." The hearts of the American soldiers leaped at the sound of their beloved, and, as they thought, invincible Chief, and the armed mercenaries of a monarch fell in units, tens and hundreds beneath the republican fire.

Washinston, on his death-defying old and faithful white horse, galloped along the line; he waved his sword and cheered on his men in the death struggle. The fierce provincials wrestled with their oppressors, they met the soldiers of the mother country—hand to hand, they close with them at weapon's point.

It was a bloody conjugation of carnage, this battle of Monmouth. Men of kindred blood, men speaking the same noble language, met in the death grapple. It was indeed a bloody conjugation. It was I kill, thou killest, he kills, we kill, you kill, they kill. But death had other weapons of destruction. The sun for seven days had been in the Boreal Crab, the men were fighting, by Fahrenheit's thermometer, at 90 degrees. Many of the combatants bit the dust and died unscathed by sabre or shot. If Washington was Fabius in October, 1777, at White Plains he was Marcellus at Monmouth. The honors of the day remained with him, for his enemy retreated.

Naval—Gallantry of Lieutenant Parker.

☞ We learn, says the New Orleans Picayune, from our private correspondent at Pensacola, that the store ship Relief was still detained at that port. It was reported that she had been detained to carry Gen. La Vega to Vera Cruz, but it was a mere report. She was expected to get away yesterday without fail.

The brig Abrasia arrived at Pensacola on the 18th inst. from Anton Lizardo. This is the vessel which brought over Lieut. Renshaw, of the Navy, and Capt. Parkinson of the brig Plimouth. Dr. Messersmith, the surgeon of the Truxton, also came in the Abrasia. The additional report which we have received by this arrival of the Tobasco expedition; furnishes few particulars requiring mention from us. The gallantry of Lieut. Parker, of Pittsburg, is warmly commended. Lieut. Parker, it will be recollected, commanded the prize vessel which got ashore and was attacked by an overpowering force of Mexicans, whom he gallantly repulsed. We have been assured by an eye witness that his party of twenty-three men killed fifty lancers in defending themselves. Letters have been received making an apology for the Mexican troops who attacked Parker, alleging that they were not aware of the truce, or terms upon which Com. Perry had desisted from firing upon the town. On the same authority it is said, that the loss of life and property during the first part of the bombardment was absolutely frightful. Nothing is said of the final bombardment, when a hundred more shot were fired.

The Woodstock (Va.) Sentinel states that some of the farmers in that vicinity, on low bottom land, have suffered the loss of nearly all their corn, which was cut and shocked, in consequence of the flood occasioned by the heavy rains.

Senator Niles on the Tariff.

The locofocos of Connecticut have denounced Senator NILES for his Speech on the Tariff. The following extract will show the character of the speech:—

"Is this a Democratic measure? Is it based on the recognized principles of the Democratic party? I deny that it is.—I enter my solemn disclaimer, and protest against the assumption, that this is, in its principles or purpose, in harmony with the doctrines of the Democratic party, old or new. It may be in conformity to the principles of a small minority of that party sometimes called the Carolina school, but with no other. It is not in conformity to the principles of Jefferson, Madison, and the old Democrats; nor does it harmonize with the avowed principles of Crawford, Lowndes, Jackson and Van Buren. *The old Democrats were friendly to manufacturers, and averse to keeping this country dependent on Egland for its supplies.* They wished to make the United States independent of Great Britain, while the Federalist of that day desired to keep the country dependent on England for all goods, and ridiculed the idea of our manufacturing anything for ourselves."

The worthy Senator here touches the locofocos "on the raw." Their bogus Tariff is of the real old fashioned Federal stamp. There is not as much Democracy in it as there is blood in a turnip. It is rank old blue-light Federalism from beginning to end. And worse. It is a bill to foster British manufactures, and reward British labor and capital. If our locofoco rulers had been in the service of England—members of the British Parliament, they could not have contrived amore scheme directly calculated to promote British interests. Its whole scope and aim appears to be to first break down American manufactures, and then built up the manufactures of our great rival. The "Lords of the Loom" in Birmingham and Manchester would have paid millions of dollars rather thad had that bill defeated, or sooner than now have it repealed.—So deeply are they interested in its continuance, that we shall not be surprised to find the Whigs, in 1848, fighting against British gold as well well as Free Trade locofoco Federalism.

The real character of this measure is well understood by the mass of the people. They will never willingly consent to the ruin of our national industry for the benefit of the manufacturing capitalists of England. It is bad enough to be taxed to carry on the war for Texas. It is worse to have American Labor crushed to benefit Great Britain.—Lancaster Ex.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS.

The following is a letter from the War Department, regarding the equipments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers:

ORDINANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1846.

His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

SIR:—Orders have been sent to-day, from this office to Captain Edward Harding, commanding Allegheny Arsenal Pittsburg, Pa., to issue to the Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry, called into the U. S. service, by the letter to your Excellency, from the War Department, dated Nov. 16, 1846, the following arms, accoutrements and ammunition viz:

880 muskets, National Armory, with appendages complete.
42 non-commissioned officers' sword.
22 musicians' swords,
880 sets Infantry accoutrements, complete.
40 N. C. officers' sword belts, with double frags for Sergeants of Companies.
24 N. C. officers sword belts, with single frags for principal Musicians Musicians of Companies and N. C. staff.
35,200 Musket Catridges.
1,750 Musket flints.

All the foregoing articles have been directed to be held in readiness at Pittsburg.

ROYAL FLOUR AND A ROYAL PRICE.—Last fall Mr. Henry Smith, an enterprising miller of Le Roy, (N. Y.) sent six barrels of the choicest superfine Genesee flour, Manufactured at his mill, to Queen Victoria, and for which, in due time, he received from her Majesty the comfortable sum of three thousand dollars. The flour was put up in highly finished barrels, neatly varnished, inclosed in sacks, and forwarded direct to the Queen of London. This fortunate experiment upon the appetite of Royalty seems to have suited her Majesty's palate so nicely; that in addition to the ample remuneration for his first adventure, he has recently received an order direct from London, for three thousand barrels more "of the same sort, which he has promptly forwarded.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

December 8, 1846.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In resuming your labors in the service of the people; it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session no afflicting dispensation has visited our country; general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labor in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science, and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness.—The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth, and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations.

As the wisdom, strength, and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism.

Our devout and sincere acknowledgements are due to the gracious Giver of all good, for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by the government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign Power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favorable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to the wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honor from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In their vigilent vindication, collision and conflict with foreigh Powers may sometimes become unavoidable.—Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice, in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to depart.

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honorable means were resorted to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognised by civilized nations, commenced hostilities; and thus, by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the left bank of the Rio Grande, we had ample cause of war against Mexico; and had the United States resorted to this extremity, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such eroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause and thus give them "aid and comfort."

It is a sourse of national pride and exultation, that the great body of our people have thrown no such obstacles in the way of the government in prosecuting the war successfully, but have shown themselves to be eminently patriotic, and ready to vindicate their country's honor and interests at any sacrifice. The alacrity and promptness with which our volunteer forces rushed to the field on their country's call, prove not only their patriotism, but their deep conviction that our cause is just.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she has become an independent Power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations.—There is reason to believe that if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war might have been avoided. One outrage, however permitted to pass with impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with a sister republic.

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful commerce were imprisoned, their vessels seized, and our flag insulted in her ports. If money was wanted, the lawless seizure and confiscation of our merchant vessels and their cargoes was a ready resource; and if to accomplish their purposes it became necessary to imprison the owners, captains, and crews, it was done. Rulers superseded rulers in Mexico in rapid succession, but still there was no change in this system of depredation. The government of the United States made repeated reclamations on behalf of its citizens, but these were answered by the perpetration new outrages. Promises of redress made by Mexico in the most solemn forms were postponed or evaded. The files and records of the Department of State contain conclusive proofs of numerous lawless acts perpetrated upon the property and persons of our citizens by Mexico, and of wanton insults to our national flag. The interposition of our government to obtain redress was again and again invoked, under circumstances which no nation ought to disregard.

It was hoped that the outrages would cease, and that Mexico would be restrained by the laws which regulate the conduct of civilized nations in their intercourse with each other after the treaty of the amity, commerce, & navigation of the 5th of April, '31 was concluded between two republics; but this hope soon proved to be vain. The course of seizure and confiscation of the property of our citizens, the violation of their persons and the insults to our flag pursued by Mexico previous to that time, were scarcely suspended for even a brief period, although the treaty so clearly defines the rights and duties of the respective parties that it is impossible to misunderstand or mistake them. In less than seven years after the conclusion of that treaty our grievences had become so intolerable that, in the opinion of President Jackson, they should no longer be endured. In his message to Congress in February, 1837, he presented them to the consideration of that body, and declared that "The length of time since some of the injuriers have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war." In a spirit of kindness and forbearance, however, he recommended reprisals as a milder mode of redress.—He declared that war should not be used as a remedy "by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength tor injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided," and added, "it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico as well as to protect our national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction, if it should be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States, by the Executive, against Mexico, to enforce them in the event of a refusal by the Mexican government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof, made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico."

Committees of both houses of Congress, to which this message of this President was referred, fully sustained his views of the character of the wrongs which we had suffered from Mexico, and recommended that another demand for redress should be made before authorizing war or reprisals. The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, in their report, says: "After such a demand, should prompt justice be refused by the Mexican government, we may appeal to all nations not only for the equity and moderation with which we shall have acted towards a sister republic, but for the necessity which will then compel us to seek redress for our wrongs, either by actual war or by reprisals. The subject will then be presented before Congress, at the commencement of the next session, in a clear and distinct form; and the committee cannot doubt but that such measures will be immediately adopted as may be nesessary to vindicate the honor of the country, and insure ample reperation to our injured citizens."

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives made a similar recommendation. In their report, they say that they "fully concur with the President that ample cause exists for taking redress into our own hands, and believe that we should be justified in the opinion of other nations for taking such a step. But they are willing to try the experiment of another demand, made in the most solemn form, upon the justice of the Mexican government, before any further proceedings are adopted."

No difference of opinion upon the subject is believed to have existed in Congress at that time; the executive and Legislative departments concurred; and yet such has been our forbearance, and desire to preseve peace with Mexico, that the wrongs of which we then complained, and which gave rise to these solemn proceedings, not only remain unredressed to this day, but additional causes of complaint, of an aggravated character, have ever since been accumulating.

Shortly after these proceedings, a special messenger was despatched to Mexico, to make a final demand for redress; and on the twentieth of July, 1837, the demand was made. The reply of the Mexican government bears date on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and contains assurances of the "anxious wish" of the Mexican government "not to delay the moment of that final and equitable adjustment which is to terminate the existing difficulties between the two governments;" that "nothing should be left undone which may contribute to the most speedy and equitable determination of the subjects which have so seriously engaged the attention of the American government;" that the "Mexican government would adopt, as the only guides for its conduct, the plainest principles of public right, the sacred obligations imposed by international law, and the religious faith of treaties," and "whatever reason and justice may dictate respecting each case will be done." The assurance was further given, that the decision of the Mexican government upon each cause of complaint, for which redress had been demanded, should be communicated to the government of the United States by the Mexican minister at Washington.

These solemn assurances, in an answer to our demand for redress, were disregarded. By making them, however Mexico obtained further delay. President Van Buren, in his annual message to Congress of the fifth of December, 1837, states that "although the larger number" of our demands for redress, and "many of them aggravated cases of personal wrongs, have been now for years before the Mexican government, and some of the causes of national complaint, and those of the most offensive character, admitted of immediate, simple, and satisfactory replies, it is only within a few days past that any specific communication in answer to our last demand, made five months ago, has been received from the Mexican minister;" and that "for not one of our public complaints has satisfaction been given or offered; that but one of the cases of personal wrong has been favorably considered, and that but four cases of both descriptions, out of all those formally presented, and earnestly pressed, have as yet been decided upon by the Mexican government." President Van Buren, believing that it would be vain to make any further attempt to obtain redress by the ordinary means within the power of the Executive, communicated this opion to Congress, in the message referred to, in which he said, "On a careful and deliberate examination of the contents," (of the correspondence with the Mexican government,) "and considering the spirit manifested by the Mexican government, it has become my painful duty to return the subject as it now stands, to Congress, to whom it belongs, to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress." Had the United States at that time adopted compulsory measues, and taken redress into their own hands, all our difficulties with Mexico would probably have been long since adjusted, and the existing war have been averted.—Magnanimity and moderation on our part only had the effect to complicate these difficulties, and render an amicable settlement of them the more embarrassing.

That such measures of redress under similar provocations, committed by any of the powerful nations of Europe, would have been promptly resorted to by the United States, cannot be adopted. The national honor, and the preservation of the national character throughout the world, as well as own self-respect, and the protection due to our own citizens, would have rendered such a resort indispensible. The history of no civilized nation in modern times has presented within so brief a period so many wanton attacks upon the honor of its flag, and upon the property and persons of its citizens, as had at that time been borne by the United States from the Mexican authorities and people. But Mexico was a sister republic, on the North American continent, occupying a territory contiguous to our own, and was in a feeble and distracted condition; and these considerations, it is presumed, induced Congress to forbear still longer.

Instead of taking redress into our own hands, a new negotiation was entered upon with fair promises on the part of Mexico, but with the real purpose, as the event has proved, of indefinitely postponing the reparation which we demanded, and which was so justly due. This negotiation, after more than a year's delay, resulted in the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, "for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the government of the Mexican republic." The joint board of commissioners created by this convention to examine and decide upon these claims was not organized until the month of August, 1840, and under the terms of the convention they were to terminate their duties within eighteen months from that time.—Four of the eighteen months were consumed in preliminary discussions on frivolous and dilatory points raised by the Mexican commissioners; and it was not until the month of December, 1840, that they commenced the examination of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico.—Fourteen months only remained to examine and decide upon these numerous and complicated cases. In the month of February, 1842, the term of the commission expired, leading many claims undisposed of for want of time. The claims which were allowed by the board, and by the umpire authorized by the convention to decide in case of disagreement between the Mexican and American commissioners, amounted to two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. There were pending before the umpire when the commission expired additional claims which had been examined and awarded by the American commissioners, and had not been allowed by the Mexican commissioners, amounting to nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, upon which he did not decide, alleging that his authority had ceased with the termination of the joint commission. Besides these claims, there were others of American citizens amounting to three million three hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, which had been submitted to the board, and upon which they had not time to decide before their final adjournment.

The sum of two million twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, which had been awarded to the claimants, was a liquidated and ascertained debt due by Mexico, about which there could be no dispute, and which she was bound to pay according to the terms of the convention. Soon after the final awards for this amount had been made, the Mexican government asked for a postponement of the time of making payment, alleging that it would be inconvenient to make the payment at the time stipulated. In the spirit of forbearing kindness towards a sister republic, with Mexico has so long abused, the United States promptly complied with her request. A second convention was accordingly concluded between the two governments on the thirtieth of January, 1843, which upon its face declares that "this new arrangement is entered into for the accomodation of Mexico." By the terms of this convention, all the interests due on the awards which had been made in favor of the claimants under the convention of the eleventh of April, 1839, was to be paid to them on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and "the principal of the said awards, and the interest accruing thereon," was stipulated to "be paid in five years; in equal instalments every three months." Notwithstanding this new convention was entered into at the request of Mexico, and for the purpose of relieving her from embarrassment, the claimants have only received the interests due on the thirtieth of April, 1843, and three of the twenty instalments. Although the payment of the sum thus liquidated, and confessedly due by Mexico to our citizens as indemnity for acknowledged acts of outrage and wrong, was secured by treaty, the obligations of which are ever held sacred by all just nations, yet Mexico has violated this solemn engagement by failing and refusing to make the payment. The two instalments due in April and July, 1844, under the peculiar circumstances connected with them, have been assumed by the United States and discharged to the claimants, but they are still due by Mexico. But this is not all of which we have just cause of complaint. To provide a remedy for the claimants whose cases were not decided by the joint commission under the convention of April the eleventh, 1839, it was expressly stipulated by the sixth article of the convention of the thirtieth of January, 1843, that "a new convention shall be entered into for the settlement of all claims of the government and citizens of the United States against the republic of Mexico which were not finally decided by the late commission, which met in the city of Washington, and of all claims of the government and citizens of Mexico against the United States."

In conformity with this stipulation, a third convention was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the twentieth of November, 1843, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, by which provision was made for ascertaining and paying these claims. In January, 1844, this convention was ratified by the Senate of the United States with two amendments which were manifestly reasonable in their character. Upon a reference of the amendments proposed to the government of Mexico, the same evasions, difficulties, and delays were interposed which have so long marked the policy of that government towards the United States. It has not even yet decided whether it would not accede to them, although the subject has been repeatedly pressed upon its consideration.

Mexico has thus violated a second time the faith of treaties, by failing or refusing to carry into effect the sixth article of the convention of January, 1843.

Such is the history of the wrongs which we have suffered and patiently endured from Mexico through a long series of years. So far from affording reasonable satisfaction for the injuries and insults we had borne, a great aggravation of them consists in the fact, that while the United States anxious to preserve a good understanding with Mexico, have been constantly, but vainly, employed in seeking redress for past wrongs, new outrages were constantly occurring, which have continued to increase our causes of complaint and to swell the amount of our demands. While the citizens of the United States were conducting a lawful commerce with Mexico under the guaranty of a treaty of "amity, commerce, and navigation," many of them have suffered all the injuries which would have resulted from open war. This treaty, instead of affording protection to our citizens, has been the means of inviting them into the ports of Mexico, that they might be, as they have been in numerous instances, plundered of their property and deprived of their personal liberty if they dared insist on their rights. Had the unlawful seizures of American property, and the violation of personal liberty of our citizens, to say nothing of the insults to our flag which have occurred in the ports of Mexico, taken place on the high seas, they would themselves long since have constituted a state of actual war between the two countries. If so long suffering Mexico to violate her most solemn treaty obligations, plunder our citizens of their property, and imprison their persons without affording them any redress, we have failed to perform one of the first and highest duties which every government owes to its citizens; and the consequence has been, that many of them have been reduced from a state of affluence to kankruptcy. The proud name of American citizen, which ought to protect all who bear it from insult and injury throughout the world, has afforded no such protection to our citizens in Mexico. We had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities. But even than we forbore to take redress into our own hands, until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading our soil in hostile array and shedding the blood of our citizens.

Such are the grave causes of complaint on the part of the United States against Mexico—causes which existed long before the annexation of Texas to the American Union; and yet, animated by the love of peace, and a magnanimous moderation, we did not adopt those measures of redress which, under such circumstances, are the justified resort of injured nations.

The annexation of Texas to the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly inconsistent, and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico. That this may be the more manifest, it may be proper to avert to the cause and to the history of the principal events of that revolution.

Texas constituted a portion of the ancient province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by France in the year 1803. In the year 1819, the United States, by the Florida treaty, ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana with the present limits of Texas; and Mexico, by the revolution which separated her from Spain, and rendered her an independent nation, succeeded to the rights of the mother country over this territory. In the year 1824, Mexico established a federal constitution, under which the Mexican republic was composed of a number of sovereign States, confederated together in a federal Union similar to our own. Each of these States had its own Executive legislature, and judiciary, and, for all except federal purposes, was as independent of the general government, and that of the other States, as is Pennsylvania or Virginua under our constitution. Texas and Coahuila united and formed one of these Mexican States. The State constitution which they adopted, and which was approved by the Mexican confederacy, asserted that they were "free and independent of the other Mexican United States, and of every other power and dominion whatsoever;" and proclaimed the great principle of human liberty, that "the sovereignty of the State resides originally and essentially in the general mass of the individuals who compose it." To the government under this constitution, as well as to that under the federal constitution, the people of Texas owed allegiance.

Emigrants from foreign countries, including the United States were invited by the colonization laws of the State and of the federal government to settle in Texas. Advantageous terms were offered to induce them to leave their own country and become Mexican citizens.—This invitation was accepted by many of our citizens in the full faith that in their new home they would be governed by laws enacted by representatives elected by themselves; and that their lives, liberty, and property would be protected by constitutional guarantees similar to those which existed in the republic they had left. Under a government thus organized they continued until the year 1835, when a military revolution broke out in the city of Mexico, which entirely subverted the federal and State constitutions, and placed a military dictator at the head of the government.

By a sweeping decree of a Congress subservient to the will of the dictator, the several State constitutions were abolished, and the States themselves converted into mere departments of the Central Government. The people of Texas were unwilling to submit to this usurpation. Resistance to such tyranny became a high duty. Texas was fully absolved from all allegiance to the Central Government of Mexico from the moment that government had abolished her State constitution, and in its place substituted an arbitrary and despotic Central Government.

Such were the principal causes of the Texan revolution. The people of Texas once determined upon resistance, and flew to arms. In the midst of these important and exciting events, however, they did not omit to place their liberties upon a secure and permanent foundation. They elected members to a convention, who, in the month of March, 1836, issued a formal declaration that their "political connexion with the Mexican nation has forever ended, and that the people of Texas do now constitute a FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and are fully invested with all the rights and attributes which properly belong to independent nations." They also adopted for their government a liberal republican constitution. About the same time Santa Anna, then the dictator of Mexico, invaded Texas with a numerous army for the purpose of subduing her people, and enforcing obedience to his arbitrary and despotic government. On the twenty-first of April, 1836, he was met by the Texan citizen-soldiers, and on that day was achieved by them the memorable victory of San Jacinto, by which they conquered their independence.—Considering the numbers engaged on the respective sides, history does not record a more brilliant achievement. Santa Anna himself was among the captives.

In the month of May, 1836, Santa Anna acknowledges, by a treaty with the Texan authorities, in the most solemn form, "the full, entire, and perfect independence of the republic of Texas." It is true he was then a prisoner of war, but it is equally true that he failed to reconquer Texas, and had met with signal defeat; that his authority had not been revoked, and that by virtue of this treaty he obtained his personal release. By it hostilities were suspended, and the army which had invaded Texas under his command returned in persuance of this arrangement, unmolested, to Mexico.

From the day that the battle of San Jacinto was fought until the present hour Mexico has never possessed the power to conquer Texas. In the language of the Secretary of State of the United States in a despatch to our minister in Mexico, under date of the eighth of July, 1847, "Mexico may have chosen to consider, and may still choose to consider Texas as having been at all times since 1835, and as still continuing a rebellious province; but the world has been obliged to take a very different view of the matter. From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself, and with quite as much stability of government. Practically free and independent, acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal Powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years, and Mexico herself refraining for all that period from any further attempt to re-establish her own authority over that territory it cannot but be surprising to find Mr. de Bocanegra" (the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico,) "complaining that for that whole period citizens of the United States, or its government, have been favoring the rebels of Texas, and supplying them with vessels; ammunition, and money, as if the war for the reduction of the province of Texas had been constantly prosecuted by Mexico, and her success prevented by these influences from abroad." In the same despatch the Secretary of State affirms that "since 1837 the United States have regarded Texas as an independent sovereignty, as much much as Mexico; and that trade and commence with citizens of a government at war with Mexico cannot on that account be regarded as an intercourse by which assistance and succor are given to Mexican rebels. The whole current of Mr. de Bocanegra's remarks runs in the same direction as if the independence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged—it was acknowledged in 1837 against the remonstrance and protest of Mexico; and most of the acts of any importance, of which Mr. de Bocanegra complains, flow necessarily from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as still being an intregal part of the territory of the Mexican republic, but he cannot but understand that the United States do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is, in substance neither more nor less than a complain, against the recognition of Texan independence. It may be thought rather late to repeat that complaint, and not quite just to confine it to the United States to the exemption of England, France, Belgium, unless the United States, having been the first to acknowledge the independence of Mexico herself, are to be blamed for setting an example for the recognition of that of Texas." And he added, that "the constitution, public treaties, and the laws oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the territory of Mexico." Texas had been an independent State, with an organized government, defying the power of Mexico to overthrow or reconquer her for more than ten years before Mexico commenced the present war against the United States.

Texas had given such evidence to the world of her ability to maintain her separate existence as an independent nation that she had been formally recognized as such, not only by the United States, but by several of the principal powers of Europe. These powers had entered into treaties of amity, commerce, and navigation with her. They had received and accredited her ministers and other diplomatic agents at their respective courts, and they had commissioned ministers and diplomatic agents on their part to the government of Texas. If Mexico, notwithstanding all this, and her utter inability to subdue or reconquer Texas, still stubbornly refused to recognize her as an independent nation, she was none the less so on that account. Mexico herself had been recognized as an independant nation by the United States, and by other powers, many years before Spain, of which, before her revolution, she had been a colony, would agree to recognize her as such; and yet Mexico was at that time, in the estimation of the civilized world, and in fact, none the less an independent power because Spain still claimed her as a colony. If Spain had continued until the present period to assert that Mexico was one of her colonies in rebellion against her, this would not have made her so, or changed the fact of her independent existence. Texas, at the period of her annexation to the United States, bore the same relation to Mexico that Mexico had borne to Spain for many years before Spain acknowledged her independence, with this important difference—that, before the annexation of Texas to the United States was consummated, Mexico herself, by a formal act of her government, had acknowledged the independence of Texas as a nation. It is true, that in the act of recognition she prescribed a condition which she had no power or authority to impose, that Texas should not annex herself to any other Power; but this could not detract in any degree from the recognition which Mexico then made of her actual independence. Upon this plain statement of facts, it is absurd for Mexico to allege, as a pretext for commencing hostilities against the United States, that Texas is still a part of her territory.

But there are those who, conceding all this to be true, assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that therefore, in marching our army to the east bank of the latter river, we passed the Texan line, and invaded the territory of Mexico. A simple statement of facts, known to exist, will conclusively refute such an assumption. Texas, as ceded to the United States by France, in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo. This fact is established by the authority of our

most eminent statesman at a period when the question was as well if not better understood than it is at present. During Mr. Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, who had been sent on a special mission to Madrid, charged, among other things, with the adjustment of boundary between the two countries, in a note addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the twenty-eigth of January, 1805, assert that the boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded to the United States by France, "are the river Perdido on the east, and the river Bravo on the West;" and they add, that "the facts and principles which justify this conclusion are satisfactory to our government as to convince it that the United States have not a better right to the island of New Orleans, under the cession referred to, than they have to the whole district of territory which is above described."

REMAINDER NEXT WEEK.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia & the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDWARD COWAN.
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

The Message.

We give a part of the President's Message in to-day's paper—the remainder will follow in our next.

☞We are are indebted to Gen. SIMON CAMERON of the United States Senate, and the Hon. ANDREW STEWART of the House of Representatives, for copies of the President's Annual Message.

☞A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says, it is understood that an attack, both by our land and naval forces, is contemplated upon the Castle at Vera Cruz, and that Gen. SCOTT and Commodores STEWART and MORRIS are concerting measures for that purpose.

The Pennsylvania Regiment.

The following are the names of the companies, whose services have been accepted by the Governor:

Washington Light Infantry—Capta'n Binder,
City Guards—Captain Hill,
Philadelphia Light Guards—Captain Bennett.
Wyoming Artillerists—Captain Dana.
Washington Artillery—Captain Nagle.
Duquesne Grays—Captain Herron.
Jackson Independent Blues—Captain Hay.
Monroe Guards—Captain Small.
Cadwalader Grays—Captain Scott.
Jefferson Guards—Captain Morehead.

Cumberland Valley Bridge.

This important work, we are happy to state, is so far completed as to admit the passage of carriages, and will be ready for the passage of cars, in a few weeks We learn that the company has made a considerable reduction in the tolls from the former rates.

The builders of this bridge, Messrs. KIRKPATRICK and SKINNER, deserve much credit for the spirit and energy in which they pushed the work to completion.—Considering the many accidents and annoyances to which they were subjected, they have accomplished the job in a very short time.

SANTA FE.

Information has been received from Santa Fe, confirming the report that thirty U. S. wagons, with 160 mules, guarded by forty men, had bern robbed by a party of Indians. They took mules, clothing &c., leaving the wagons, without opposition, as the guard were without ammunition.

Democratic Opinions Upon the Annexation of Texas.

Now that the annexation of Texas and its consequences are so clearly before the country as Democratic measures, and are avowed and defended as such by the Democratic papers in all parts of the country, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser,) it is not a little curious to revert to the opinions expressed by some of those papers before the Baltimore Convention had issued its dictates. A brief series of extracts on this subject has been collected by the Washington Correspondent of the New York Express, which we subjoin. The present tone of the papers quoted is too well known to make any quotations from their recent articles necessary, and the inconsistency is too striking to require remark.

From the Albany Argus, May 11, 1844.

The Washington Spectator, Mr. Calhoun's organ, while lauding Com. Stewart's letter in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, alludes to the probability of a war with Mexico in a tone of levity, if not of joy. It would be well for such politicians to remember that wars are not so popular as in former times.—People begin to reflect and compare its results before they plunge into its miseries. It is perceived that wars undertaken for extension of dominion exalt the leaders and managers, while they crush and impoverish the masses. The trappings of the war-horse, and the glitter of armed legions, tickle the fancy and please the eye, but the people see that they place a leaden weight upon the hand of honest labor. It is for this reason that true statesmen regard wars, undertaken for such selfish purposes as one of the greatest evils that can afflict a country.

From the Democratic Review, April '43.

Nor ought the annexation be made without the consent of Mexico, or her recognition of her successfully revolted province. We must avoid even the appearance of evil. It is not enough that we may be abundantly certain that Mexico can never again even hope to shake the established independence of Texas. The nominal theoretical right is still asserted, which we cannot disregard without incurring a just liability to a declaration of war with Mexico.

From the Boston Post, November, '43.

The Atlas is beating the air about the admission of Texas into the Union. The Cabinet at Washington, and all the folks this way are opposed to such a measure. Mr. Preston, Mr. Wise, and a few Opposition members of Congress are in favor of it; but they have not strength enough to do any harm.

From the N Hampshire Patriot May '44

Slavery and the defence of slavery form the controlling consideration urged in favor of the treaty [of annexation] by those who have been engaged in its negotiation. To these doctrines we can never subscribe and whenever they are offensively urged upon the free States, they deserve to be pointedly rebuked.

From the Nashua Gazette, Nov. 16, '43.

The evils that will be entailed upon the North by the admission of Texas into the Union, are incalculable, great, vast—beyond all human comprehension. * * The object and design throughout is as black as ink—as bitter as hell. No other reason on earh can be assigned for this Southern movement than a determination to perpetuate that accursed institution, which, as a matter of compromise, was acceded to by the North at the time of the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. If the South persists in forcing Texas upon us, the result is evident to all. The consequences are multifarious—to say nothing of their ruin. May Providence avert this calamity, and save our Republic from disunion, misery, and destruction!

The most wicked, vile, God-abandoned place of which we have any knowledge—its history would make the very savage blush with very shame. Some of its lynchers and marauders have perpetrated their crimes within the United States and upon American citizens, some of whom they have murdered in cold blood, in the most inhuman manner. Yet there are some who desire to effect a union between Texas and this country, as if we had not enough guilt and crime upon our shoulders. We wish rather that we could fix an impassible gulf between us and its borders, that its breath of pestilence might never reach our shores. Heaven save us from a union with Texas!

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Mercury (Isaac Hill's Paper.) 1843.

It is a matter of deep regret that our Southern friends intend to agitate, in the next Congress, the question of the annexation of Texas to our Union. It is understood that this is a favorite project with Mr. Calhoun. But as its accomplishment might prove fatal in our free institutions, it will be a solemn duty of the Northern Democrats to oppose it.

We shall admit all communications that go against annexation.

The Democracy of New England will go in a solid body against annexation.

The absurd and fallacious doctrines of "Aristides," in the New Hampshire Gazette, do not take with the Northern Democracy. He writes with some ability, but, after sifting all his arguments, the only substance is, that we want Texas for a great slave mart.

"Aristides" advocates the annexation of Texas, knowing that the object is to open a great slave mart there; and, as one of the inevitable results, to entail the curse upon ourselves and our prosperity. Yes, the annexation would be as full of evils as a Pandora's box.

"Aristides" more than intimates that England wishes to gain Texas in order to destroy the peculiar domestic institution of the South.

——"A black and inglorious scheme."

The Bay of San Francisco.

The subjoined description of the bay and harbor of San Francisco is from FARNHAM's Travels in California. The testimony of all navigators who have visited this magnificent harbor concurs in pronouncing it one of the most noble receptacles of ships and shipping any where to be found on the globe.

The harbors on the Pacific coast are so few towards the north that San Francisco, even if its natural advantages were but ordinary, would become an important point in the future development of the commerce of the Pacific. With its very extraordinary advantages, so admirably adapting it to the uses of a vast trade; with its special facilities of access and defence, rendering it so happily suited for a naval depot, such as might be required by the first maritime Power in the world, the importance of such a harbor can scarcely be estimated by any known standards of value applicable to such things. The natural facilities for communication between San Francisco and the valley of the Missouri are such that the hand of art, in perfecting them, will seem to be co-operating with Nature rather than overcoming her.—*Baltimore American.*

"The Bay of San Francisco is the glory of the Western World. Its mouth lies in latitude 37° 58'. The water on the bar is eight fathoms at low water. The mountains on either had rise several hundred feet above the sea, and form the land marks in feggy weather to point out the bar and the channel into the harbor. The capes at the ocean's edge are about two miles apart, always verdant and refreshing to the eye; and, as you go up the passage, the little streams tumbling from the rocks among the greenwood, and the wild game out on the cliffs or frolicking among the brush, and the seal basking in the water, give promise of pleasure and rest from the toils of the sea.

"This passage is about five miles in length. Four and a half miles from the capes it narrows considerably; and presents a bold point north and south. The fort on which this mighty harbor condescends to depend for protection is in ruins. A dozen old rusty guns, in the care of thirty or forty half-clad, half-bread soldiers, usually foraging in squads of five or ten among the neighboring missions; one side of its walls tumbled down, and another strongly disposed to plunge into the sea, and not the tenth of a true soldier's heart beating for a hundred miles around, is a true summing up of its present strength.

"Six miles from the capes at the mouth and at the point where it begins to open into the bay, are two small islands on which forts might be conveniently built, that would command the narrows and also the entrance into both the north and south part of the bay. Indeed, the whole bay is so studded with islands easily fortified, and so overlung by headlands, which of themselves are fortresses, that a party in possession of them could hold the bay against vast odds, and in comparative security. From the narrows to the northern point of the bay is twenty-four miles, and to the southeastern point thirty-five miles.

"The southern half of the bay varies from fourteen to fifteen, the northern half from four to twenty miles in width. In every part of this large tract of water is good holding ground, and on all its shores are coves in which vessels of any tonnage may lie snug and secure from storms, within a cable's length from the land. In the northwest corner of the bay is the inlet of the Rio Sacramento.

"The surpassing beauty and magnificence of this harbor of San Francisco can never be properly estimated by being viewed from the land. One must approach it from the sea; have a full view of the lofty shores north and south, rising at intervals into lofty peaks, girded at their bases with primeval forests of evergreen cedars and pines mottled with the boughs of the oak, the ash, and the pine. The bar which springs from the northern headlands of its entrance, and running beneath the blue waters of the Pacific from five to nine fathoms, causing a belt of surf to roll across the mouth, must be passed. A breeze must bear your bark over and along the dangerous rocks three quarters of a mile inside on the right, quarrelling with the surges; and onward four miles between the projecting cliffs, overhanging peaks, and verdant woodlands filled with starting deer and other game, to the harbors at the narrows beneath the fort; thence outward still, past the fort and the bay, is seen a broad sheet of water, stretching off, north and south, the largest and best harbor of the earth, surrounded by a country partly wooded, and partly disposed in open glades and prairies of the richest kind, covered with the flocks and herds of the Missions, and deer, and elk, and bears. And, amid the beautiful hills of the south and east of Santa Clara, El Pueblo San Jose, and Mission San Joss; and on the southern peninsula, five miles wide, is San Francisco, Yerba Cueno, the trading house of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, the Presido and Castillo; on the northern peninsula is San Refeal, and in the north San Francisco Solano, a group of beauty and grandeur that knows no superior in any clime."

[Farnham's Travels in California.

[Baltimore American.]

HOW TO CARRY CITIES BY STORM.

The capture of Monterey, after three days' fighting, by Gen. TAYLOR and his gallant men, brings to mind parallel instances in history, in none of which was greater bravery witnessed, nor more masterly generalship, nor more complete success. Two memorable events of this kind have been referred to by journals of recent date—one signalizing the last great struggle between Rome and Carthage; the other occurred in the Peninsular war of the present century.

The following account of the manner in which Carthage was taken and destroyed by the Romans under SCIPIO AFRICANUS DOLLIN:

"Early in the spring Scipio attacked at one and the same time the harbor called Cothon and the citadel. Having possessed himself of the wall which surrounded this port, he threw himself into the great square of the city that was near it, from whence there was an ascent to the citadel up three streets, on each side of which were houses, from the tops whereof a shower of darts was discharged upon the Romans, who were obliged, before they could advance further, to force the houses they came to first, and post themselves in them, in order to dislodge thence the enemy, who fought from the neighboring houses. The combat, which was carried on from the tops and in every part of the houses, continued six days, during which a dreadful slaughter was made. To clear the streets, and make way for the troops, the Romans dragged with hooks bodies of such of the inhabitants as had been slain or precipitated headlong from the houses, threw them into pits, many of them while yet alive and panting. In this toil, which lasted six days and six nights, the soldiers were relieved from time to time by fresh ones, without which they would have been quite spent. Scipio was the only person who did not take a wink of sleep during all this time, and scarce allowed himself leisure to take the least refreshment."

In NAPIER's admirable history of the Peninsular war a most interesting and graphic description is found of the siege and capture of Saragossa by the French under Marshal LANNES. The ramparts having been battered down the historian says:

"The walls of Saragossa thus went to the ground; but Saragossa herself remained erect, and as the broken girdle fell from the heroic city the besiegers, startled at the view of her naked strength—the regular defences had indeed crumbled before the skill of the assailants, but the popular resistance was immediately called, with all its terrors, into action, and as if fortune had resolved to mark the exact moment when all the ordinary calculations of science should cease, the chief engineers on both sides were simultaneously slain. The French General, La Coste, a young man, intrepid, skilful and endowed with genius, perished like a brave soldier. The Spanish Col. San Genis died not only with the honor of a soldier but the glory of the patriot—his blood staining the ramparts he had himself raised for the protection of his native place.

"The combat being now in the streets of Sarragassa, the sound of the alarm bell was heard in every quarter—the people crowded into the houses nearest the lodgments of the enemy—additional barricades were constructed across the principal thoroughfares—mines were prepared in the more open spaces and the internal communications from house to house were multiplied until they formed a vast labyrinth, the intricate windings of which were only to be traced by the weapons and the dead bodies of the defenders.—From the height of the walls which he had conquered, Lannes contemplated this terrific scene, and judging that men so passionate and so prepared, could not be prudently encountered in open battle, he resolved to proceed by the slow, but certain progress of the mattock and the mine."

NAPIER proceeds to relate the further operations of the siege—how house after house was blown up, street by street gained, and finally Saragassa captured, but only after it was almost reduced to an indiscriminate mass of smouldering ruins.

In both of the instances here specified the slaughter was immense. And it may be inferred beyond a doubt that if our troops at Monterey had continued the street fighting as it was begun on the first day of the assault, the final capture of the place would not have been accomplished without fearful loss. The city was prepared for just such a defence as that which Saragassa maintained; it was in fact prepared with more care than had been bestowed upon the latter place, which had its walls to rely upon, and therefore did not mature its interior defences until the walls were destroyed. The streets of Monterey were not only raked and enfiladed by artillery planted in redoubts and fortified houses, but barricades of solid masonry were also erected across the streets leading to the Plaza, by which the advance of the assailants might be stopped, while, at every moment, vollies of musketry could be poured from the tops of the houses on both sides by men concealed behind parapets.

The mode adopted of penetrating *through the houses*, on both sides of the street, by making holes in the interior partition walls and thus gaining possession of the adjoining houses successively, rendered the street defences of the Mexicans wholly useless. In addition to the advantages secured by thus advancing under cover, the American rifle, in the hands of such men as the Texan rangers and the Western volunteers, was a more efficient weapon in such a contest as this than any which the assailants of Saragossa possessed. The rifle, used as it can be used by Americans only, is in fact a weapon which must give superiority to our arms against any foe, in any kind of battle in which it can be efficiently employed. It is unusual to read, in the accounts of battles, of troops being under fire for hours with an aggregate loss in the end so small as to almost incredible.—Now it is not possible for columns of men to be exposed to the fire of American riflemen, even for a short time, without great loss—because every rifleman is a marksman, and no marksman shoots without singling his man.

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

MONCLOVA AND CHIHUAHUA TAKEN.—EXPEDITION AGAINST VICTORIA—MARCH OF THE AMERICAN FORCES UPON SALTILLO.

The steamship McKim, Jr., J. B. Peck, master, arrived last evening from the Brazos, which place she left on the 25th inst. The McKim brought the mail and a large number of passengers.—Amongst the latter are Majs. McLean and Graham bearers of despatches from Gen. Taylor, and Capt. G. T. M. Davis; bearer of despatches from Gen. Wool.

"Capt. G. T. M. Davis (aid to Gen. Shields) reports that Gen. Wool took peaceable possession of Monclova on the 30th October. The Governor and a number of the principal citizans formed escort and met Gen. Wool about four miles from the city and welcomed him as a friend. One of the best houses in the place was offered to him for his head quarters—which offer was accepted.—Gen. Wool's army, numbering 2500 men was in excellent health and spirits. The country through which it passed is described as abounding in wheat, corn, beef, mutton and every necessary means of subsistence, which could be had at reasonable prices. Capt. Davis reports that corn is raised in quantities and of quality surpassing any thing he had before seen, and that the climate is delightful and the country generally very beautiful, fertile and watered with numerous streams. Gen. Wool marched from the Presidio del Rio Grande to Monclova, a distance of two hundred and four miles in eleven marching days.

News was received at Montelova on the 2d inst., that Col. Doniphan; of the Missouri volunteers, who had been detached by Gen. Kearney, at Santa Fe, for that duty, had taken the city Chihuahua with 700 men. He entered the place without impediment—the town having surrendered without a gun being fired, as we always said would be the case.

Col. Riley, of the 3d Infantry, has been ordered to march with the whole of his regiment upon Victoria, de Tamaulipas. He had left upon that service when our informant left Camargo.

Upon the arrival of despatches from the United States Government ordering an end to be put to the armistice, Gen. Taylor despatched Major Graham to Saltillo to confer with the Mexican camp and inform them that each party was at liberty to act as it might think fit. Not an officer nor a soldier was to be seen at Saltillo. Maj. Graham had an interview with the Governor and informed him that the armistice was at an end, and requested him to dispatch the intelligence to the Mexican commander-in-chief at San Luis Potosi. The Governor desired Major Graham to proceed to San Luis and deliver his message, but that officer's instructions being peremptory he returned to Monterey. When Maj. Graham left Monterey on the 16th inst. Gen. Worth was under orders to move against Saltillo. He was to have left the next day. Gen. Taylor intended to accompany him with the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, but would return again to Monterey, leaving Gen. Worth there. No resistance was anticipated from the enemy.

From the N. O. Picayune.

From Brazos Santiago.

The brig Will, Capt. Decker, arrived at this port yesterday from Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on the 23d inst., two days later than our former advices. The Will brought no mail, as the McKim was to leave the same day and the mails would doubtless be reserved for her; but we have the American Flag of 14th inst., thanks to Dapt. Decker, which is three days later than we have before seen.

The Flag announces that on the 11th inst. the Tennessee cavalry, numbering near 900 men and horses, under the command of Col. Thomas, marched through the streets of Matamoras from their encampment four or five miles south of that place on the San Fernando road. Capt. Haynes's company had been temporarily detached from the regiment and placed in quarters on the upper plaza of the town.

The Flag informs us that Gen. Taylor has been compelled to throw into prison a priest detected in preaching desertion to the American troops. The Flag has little mercy on him.

RAIL ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

All the contracts for building the New York and Erie Rail Road to Binghamton are taken, at a million less than the estimates. The aggregate amount of the contracts are $1,900,000. At this rate, $6,000,000 would complete to road to Dunkirk.

About $1,500,000 of the stock of the has been taken in ... $500,000 in Boston. The whole amount required is $2,500,000. The contracts for building the Road are all made, and the work is to be commenced immediately.

The People and the War.

The North American has the following remarks on the war. They place the matter on the right grounds.

"There is not, never has been, the slightest manifestation of a disposition on the part of the Whig party to withhold support from the Government in the prosecution of the war. To say that there has been, is most false, most factious, and is meant to make the mischief it affects to denounce. The Union and kindred prints have made such charges, and from such motives; they know them to be false; every American recognizes and resents them as a slander against our common country. The Whigs assumed their position broadly, at the first. They hastened to offer every thing for the war: to have withheld the proffer would have worked evil to our country. At the same time they have protested against the wrong done and reserved their claim for future justice! to have omitted this would have been to have proclaimed an extra-constitutional Dictatorship. Their position is unchanged: It is true that they have murmured against the policy of the administration, and why? Because the President did not second the efforts of the Whigs:—they asked more men, more ships, more munitions, more heart, more honesty; they alledged a design to belittle the war and protract a dangerous contest. Were they right in their charges? They are sustained by present facts; the war is more formidable now than ever. Were they right in their recommendations?—They have been recognized and adopted by the administration. Mr. Polk has been constrained to adopt Whig councils. The army is reinforced; and will be still further strengthened: and the Gulf squadron will be made efficient. Scott has been sent to the army; Stewart will be to the Navy. These are Whig movements; and under their inspiriting influence we look for earnest results. If they be insufficient—add to them; to the last drop and last dollar the Whigs are eager to meet the requisition. They regard the war as "unnatural and therefore pant to fight it out, vigorously and at once, and be freed from it.

Somerset Lyceum,

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought the Constitution to provide only for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

ESSAYIST, R. L. Stewart. DECLAIMER, S. W. Pearson.
H. P. HITE, Sec'y.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, on the 27th of October last, a one year old BLACK HEIFFER, with some WHITE spots about the head and a hole in the right ear.

The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay charges, otherwise said heiffer will be sold as the law directs. WM. RINGLER.

Dec. 15, '46.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL M'GUIRE.

M'KAIG & M'GUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
At the Railroad Depot,
CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.

Hon A. Stewart, Hon. H. W. Beeson } Fayette co.
Hon. J. S. Black, Col. I. Ankeny, Jonas Keim, Esq. } Somerset Pa
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig, Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—3m.

Jayne's Medicine.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

22) THIS medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended, by those who have given it a fair test in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important cure of Asthma, which has been effected by the use of it in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female, who had for a long time been under the care of a physician but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually eased her cough, and rapidly restored her to health. We have no hesitation in saying, that this preparation of Dr. Jayne, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, &c., is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skilful practising physicians in Pennsylvania, and wherever his various preparations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor.—*Somerset (Maine) Journal.*

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Berlin, Stystown Pa.

MESSAGE.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

STRAUB'S PATENT

FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN

COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled*, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passesoff into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without suffcient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at theEagle Foundry in BerlinSomerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 13 1846-3m.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

21) HAVING ourselves witnessed the beneficial effects of this article on the persons of several of our inhabitants, we hesitate not to commend to all those who have unfortunately lost their hair. We refer such to the certificate of Mr. Holmes.—*Bristol Phœnix.*

"Bristol, R. I., Feb. 16, 1841.

Mr. Bayley—Sir: Having about four years since; thro' disease, lost the hair from the top of my head, and having used many articles recommended to restore it, I was induced, from the recommendation I saw in your "Phœnix," to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I am now happy to say, that after using three bottles, my head is covered with a fine growth of young and healthy hair. Several of my friends and acquaintances have also used it to their entire satisfaction. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering the disagreeable sensation caused by baldness.

JAMES A HOLMES.

The above certificate is from a respectable young man, an overseer in the Steam-Mill, whose statement can be believed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FROM THE REV. A. R. MINCKLEY.

Franklin, Ia., March 19, 1841.

Dr. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Your medicine has been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant. I have received much benefit from the use of this myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma, so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxism, which returned about once a week, has been to all appearance permanently cured. Your's with respect

A R HINCKLEY.

Prepared only by Dr. David Jayne, N. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J.& H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS.

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CAUTION.

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attenion to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, PARTICULARLY TO *DISEASES OF THE EYE.*

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for he sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.

J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

Blank Execution's.

FOR SALE at this Office.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

Jayne's Medicine.

DOES NOT REASON AND COMMON SENSE teach us that EXPECTORATION is the most NATURAL as well as the most EFFECTUAL agent in arresting and curing

PULMONARY DISEASES?

Reason says YES, because

OBSTRUCTION

is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflamation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, & Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchitis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and

ASTHMA.

Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and

SPITTING OF BLOOD.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYYE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled—It stands pre-eminent—TRY IT, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues HAVE NOT, NOR CANNOT BE OVERRATED; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This late discovery of Dr. Jayne, awakens the praises of the press in all parts of the country. The fact is, the more the article becomes known, the less peace has the Doctor. A continual stream of bald heads keep pourig into his establishment, who go to bed at night, dream of long and flowing locks, and awake in the morning and find the vision realized. We saw a bewitched damsel a few days since, the curl of whose auburn locks attracted our attention, and for some time we did not recognise an old friend. "Bless us, Maria," said we, "where did you raise that beautiful hair?" "Thank you, sir," said the blushing girl, "You must ask Dr. Jayne." The fact is, that although the Doctor is verging into the "sear and yellow leaf" of life, he understands how to please the ladies.—*Public Ledger.*

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

JOB PRINTING.

NETLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Turkeyfoot township, about the last of October, a 2 year old pale red heiffer, a slit in the right ear, and end of the tail white.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.

JOHN R. KING.

not 24.*

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF

WILD CHERRY,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

Will miracles never cease? More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Ky.]

Springfield, Washington co. Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford and Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicine and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and I wearied along until the winter of 1844 when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My friends persuaded me to give it a fair trial though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering: and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar'r Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,

Wm. H. BAKER.

COUNTERFEITS.

*,*Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property the former take property and health and life away. Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by thousands of disinterested witnesses to have effected the most extraordinary cures of a pulmonary and asthmatic character ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth his praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families in our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been attained by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY and refuse with scorn counterfeits and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

*,*The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,

Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.

J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846 -1y

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS. For Sale Here.

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

oct6 *JOHN C. KURTZ.*

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centrevill,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wehlley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC *Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!*

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed forty half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,

Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents

JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
K nable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. *also another tract* of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing about 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, in June, a black and white spotted STEER about 2 years old, no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come and prove property pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold as the law directs.

DAVID HUSBAND.

nov. 24.

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	¼
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1¼
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1½
Carlisle Bank	1½
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's&Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1½
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1½
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1½
Wyoming Bank	1½
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1½
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1½
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45

Virginia,

Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2

Illinois.

State Bank 50 | Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	2

Tennessee.

Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks 3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

New England,

New England	1

New York.

New York city par | Other banks 1

Maryland.

Baltimore par — Other banks 1